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THE CORRUPT RING.

A great many of our Democratic friends doubted the correctness of our assertions in the recent past about the corrupt machine that was run by Senator Martin in Virginia. They were disposed to regard our charges as Republican falsehoods employed for political purposes. The recent utterance of Governor Tyler that there is a "office trust" in the State, that controls and manipulates everything in its own interest, has awakened the attention of honest Democrats and is beginning to bear fruit. It is observed that Governor Tyler calls an "office trust" is the thing we have been denouncing as the "Martin machine." This machine has been winning the support of the Democracy in Virginia by its hostility to Republicanism; and by appeals to the partisan spirit of the people it has been hiding its dishonest character, to some extent. At any rate it has been tolerated, though all men of ordinary intelligence must have seen that the means employed by the machine to defeat Republican candidates were the most vicious ever known in Virginia politics.

The honest wing of the Democratic party, which at first showed some spirit of revolt when Martin came into prominence by debauching a Legislature and securing a seat in the United States Senate, remained inactive as long as Republicans were the only persons who were victimized by the machine. At last, the time which we have confidently been predicting has arrived. The utter selfishness and corruption of Martin and his political followers are being demonstrated, even to doubting Democrats. They begin to realize that a ring which will cheat its political adversaries will take undue advantage of its own political friends, when it becomes necessary. Since Governor Tyler announced himself a candidate for United States Senator the Martin machine has been playing its work in a manner that has proved every charge we have ever made as to its infamous character. The further the Senatorial campaign develops the more completely will the eyes of Tyler and of the honest Democrats be opened to the dishonesty of the ring that has dominated Virginia politics for some years.

The Senatorial fight is one in which the Republicans in Virginia can play no important part, except in extending their sympathy to honest men in their effort to overthrow a ring that has brought disgrace and reproach upon the fair name of our State.

COLONEL BRYAN 1896-1900.

Colonel Bryan, in his candidacy for the Presidency, now finds himself confronted by conditions very unlike those which prevailed in 1896.

Then he appealed to a people smitten by panic and stricken with distress. Now he must appeal to a people on the flood-tide of prosperity and buoyant with hope. Then he found, wherever he went, shops shut down, furnaces out of blast, workmen standing idle in the streets, and city and country in gloom. Now he will find, wherever he goes, shops running on full time, furnaces unable to fill orders, workmen busy at increased wages, and the industrial development of the country going forward at a pace rarely, if ever equaled. Then he appealed to men out of employment, hopeful that any chance might be for the better. Now he must convince men busy and well paid, fearful lest any change may be for the worse. Then it was possible to claim that victory for the gold standard would be followed by fresh disaster. Now it is idle to deny that the revival of prosperity dates from the defeat of free silver.

Then Colonel Bryan had for his allies low prices and a contracted currency. Now among his enemies are good prices and an abundant circulating medium. Then he could prophesy an increasing stringency in the money market if the gold standard should be maintained. Now time has given an overwhelming demonstration of the fact that under a sound and stable financial system gold flows into the country in a stream sufficiently great to meet the need of our people.—Richmond Times.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Richmond Times, gives a very graphic picture of the conditions that prevailed in 1896 and that gave strength to the demagogic appeals of Mr. Bryan; but the Times fights shy of the cause of those conditions. It does not undertake to say why the people were smitten by panic and stricken with distress; why men were out of employment, why furnaces were out of blast and workshops closed; why the farmers were depressed and dispirited and money un-

ble to be procured. Nor does the Times tell its readers why there has been such a change in conditions since 1896.

In our humble judgment the terrible conditions that prevailed in 1896 were the result of a radical change in the economic policy of our Government, the overthrow of the Republican policy and the introduction of the Democratic policy under Mr. Cleveland's administration. If not, will the Times please give us the true cause?

Then again, we believe that the restoration of the splendid conditions that so impress our Democratic contemporary has been occasioned by the return to the Republican policy. If not, why not?

WHY ASK FOR A CHANGE?

The Democratic papers nearly all admit now that prosperity has arrived. Their columns all bristle with reports of the most wonderful activity in all classes and kinds of business. They rant no longer about idle and starving labor. Hard times and a scarcity of money are not heard of. Yet, with this splendid condition of affairs existing in every section of the Union, the Democratic papers are trying to create false issues and delude the people into the folly of once again placing Democracy in control of our National affairs. Why are they not satisfied to let well enough alone? What other inducement could it did they offer in 1896 in return for the support of the people for Bryan than a return to prosperity? They now have what they clamored for in 1896; what sense—what justice is there in their advice to the people to try the experiment of placing Democracy at the helm again?

DEMAND FOR LABOR.

There has never been a greater demand for skilled labor in the United States than now exists. The Iron Age of the third inst. says:

"Workingmen are in active demand in the Central West. Many establishments are unable to get out their full product because of a shortage of men. The scarcity is not confined to skilled workmen, but common laborers also in extremely short supply. The scarcity of skilled labor has been attributed by employers to the efforts of trades unions to cut down the number of apprentices permitted in the different trades. But this view is upset by the fact that the shortage of men is not confined to any class. Instances are cropping out of blast furnaces and rolling mills just starting up whose operations are seriously handicapped for the want of sufficient workmen. So seriously is the pressure now felt in some lines that if it continues it is likely to create a demand for the relaxation of the immigration laws."

With these facts before them how can the calumny hovers and Bryanites expect to make any impression upon the people? Even the cry of imperialism will be laughed at.

IMPERIALISM and militarism! What would the Democracy do, if it didn't have something awful to scare the people with.

All sensible men are satisfied when they get what they want. All the people wanted prosperity, and they have it. Will they trade prosperity for Bryanism?

Bryan has announced his sympathy for the Goebel ticket in Kentucky. His support of the Goebel machine is likely to make him many enemies in the ranks of the Democracy in that State.

The Democratic press in the Ninth Congressional district seems to be nearly solid for Martin. They represent the machine and not the people of the Southwest.

It is rather amusing to witness the anxiety of the Democracy for the preservation of our Republican institutions, and the fears expressed that the Republican party is destroying the constitution and will overthrow the republic.

How long has it been since the Republican party saved the Union and republican institutions? And how long has it been since Democracy was doing all it could to destroy the Union and establish a slave empire at the South?

THE country is now enjoying the largest export trade it has ever known, and there is an increasing demand in foreign countries for American products. The free trade wiseracs said the Dingley tariff law would ruin our export trade. This shows how little they know about the tariff and the laws of trade.

THE Democrats of Maryland assembled in State convention last week and nominated a ticket for State officers. All the candidates selected are what are called sound money Democrats, being for the gold standard. The platform said nothing about the money question and nothing about Mr. Bryan. This looks like Bryanism is dead in Maryland, and that, if nominated in 1900, Mr. Bryan will be snowed under in that State.

The New York Tribune says that Governor Roosevelt's Ocean Grove declaration, "We never can have politics on a satisfactory basis in this country until we make it understood that dishonesty in a public servant is an unpardonable sin; that corruption of any kind or sort will not be condoned for any consideration of party expediency," has a true ring.

Yes. But in the event of a practical application of it what would become of the Republican party?—Richmond Dispatch.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Bishop Torregiani, head of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Armidale, Australia, weighs 365 pounds.

Ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle has been invited to deliver an address on the currency of this country before the students of the University of Chicago, next Fall.

Visitors at Nantucket a few days ago were surprised to see John Fiske, in golf clothes. The historian has in fact, become an expert golfer and is very fond of the game.

Dr. Jacob Missia, archbishop of Goritz, whom the Pope has elevated to the cardinalate, is of Slavic origin, and is one of the first members of the College of Cardinals to have Slavic blood in his veins.

Professor O. T. Corson, the new president of the National Education Society, was born in Preble County, O., 42 years ago. He was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, and recently declined the presidency of Athens College.

Lord Pembroke is to represent Queen Victoria at the funeral of the late Czarevitch, at St. Petersburg this week. The Duke of York, however will probably be present incognito at the service in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul to pay the last respects to his cousin.

Frank Chopin Bray, who has succeeded Dr. Theodore L. Flood as editor of the "Chautauquan," is only 33 years old. He graduated from Wesleyan in 1890, having first served an apprenticeship as a printer and using his earnings at this trade to work his way through college.

Colonel Charles E. Jones, the Georgia historian, has compiled a list of the surviving Confederate generals, which show that out of the original 10 lieutenant generals, 7 survive; of the 81 major generals, 16 are living, and of 363 brigadier generals, 92 survive. The living lieutenant generals are James Longstreet, Alexander P. Stewart, Stephen D. Lee, Simon B. Buckner, Wade Hampton, John B. Gordon and Joseph Wheeler.

A PROSPEROUS NATION.

Philadelphia Press.]

Not in a quarter of a century has there been such a demand at labor bureaus for help as is the case generally over the United States to-day. A Chicago newspaper says that there are 2000 unfilled applications for help on file at the Illinois State Labor Bureau. Both labor and capital are fully employed.

Wages have generally advanced throughout the country. The vast horde of idle millions in the banks at the beginning of this Administration is now so fully employed that there is talk of an insufficient reserve. In New York alone the surplus reserve is now about \$10,000,000 as compared with \$45,000,000 at the corresponding period of 1897. The deposits in the banks throughout the nation have increased enormously.

A recognized standard of prosperity is found in the consumption of pig iron. For the first six months of this year over 2,000,000 tons more of pig iron were consumed than in the first half of the year 1897. The dealings in the New York Stock Exchange for seven months this year were greater by \$5,500,000,000 than for the corresponding period last year. The exports of manufacturers for the last fiscal year were in value \$61,000,000 greater than for the fiscal year of 1897.

It would be easy to go on multiplying these evidences of great prosperity to be found on every side. But it is not denied by anybody. It is the result of the election of McKinley and a Republican Congress and the passage of the Dingley bill. Sound money and the redemption of the pledges of the Government were assured by the Republican success in 1896. Some what similar prosperity followed the return of the Republicans to power in 1889 and the passage of the McKinley bill. But true to its Bourbon instincts the Democratic party, or the great majority of its members, are beginning another campaign on the thoroughly exploded doctrines of the Chicago platform of 1896. That demands free trade, free silver coin, age and a repudiation of everything done by the Republican party which has brought about the unprecedented era of prosperity that now prevails over all the land.

Will the people be fooled again as they were in 1892? There are no evidences of another such a national blunder, and we do not believe that there is any danger of its repetition.

THE UNPATRIOTIC FESSIMISTS.

Richmond Times.]

Senator J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, was in Washington Monday last, and in conversation with a reporter of the Washington Post he said: "It is my judgment that if the war in the Philippines is still in progress next year, and the end is not then in sight, the situation will be a disadvantage to the Republican party. The only hope for the party and the country, I might add, is in a speedy change of conditions in the Philippines."

The Senator's reasons for these lugubrious anticipations are made to appear further on when he refers to the fact that a year ago he made speeches in the Senate opposing the course that it seemed the administration was about entering upon in respect to the Philippines and the Senator could not, at any cost, forbear calling the attention of the country to the fact that "I told you so." The Senator did not, however, say anything that would have tended to show that if the policy he advocated had been adopted instead of that pursued by the President, conditions would have been any better in the Philippines to-day than they now are.

This Philippine business is an accursed one, but it is one that came to us in the course of events and we have got to meet it like men and stand up to the last responsibility that it imposes upon us just as though it were a job of our own seeking. When we overthrew Spanish rule there (and we were just as much compelled to overthrow it as we were to overthrow it in Porto Rico), we took upon ourselves the responsibility for an orderly rule in the islands and that orderly rule we have got to establish, never mind what the cost may be. It is a sad business, but we cannot allow select roses for our beds and when fortune assigns us to a bed of stones and thorns we ought not to snivel and whine about our hard fate, but make the best possible of the circumstances and bear ourselves like men whether the conditions are agreeable or hard.

It is the duty of the United States to compel the Filipinos to submit to our orderly government, and it is the duty of all good American citizens to stand together behind their government in its efforts in that direction.

DOG SETTLED DISPUTE.

He Found and Restored a Man's Lost Property and Prevented an Arrest.

Joe Teahou, traveling passenger agent of the Wabash, returned from a trip through the state and tells this story, says the Omaha World-Herald: "As we were approaching Talmage the other day a lady with a poodle dog came into the smoker. A traveling man called her attention to the character of the dog and told her she had better go into one of the others. She declared that she was going to stay right there, and she told him he must not light and smoke the pipe he was filling with tobacco. He opened the window and calmly lit his pipe and was puffing away when she again demanded that he desist. He again told her that she could go into one of the rear cars. It went on for a few minutes, when she leaned over and snatched the pipe from his mouth and threw it out of the window. The traveling man was at a white heat with rage and, turning around, grabbed the poodle and chucked it out of the window."

"Then she went on the warpath. She declared that she would have him arrested at Talmage, where, she said, she knew everybody, and he said if she did he would have her arrested for stealing his pipe. The argument was hot and heavy, and when they got off the train they rushed around for the town marshal and finally found him and were telling their troubles with the poodle came running up the track with the 'rins in his mouth.'"

The Case Clearly Stated. The San Francisco Bulletin points out that the country which cannot afford schools and good roads is allowed to pass into the possession of men who want neither.

Trespass Notice.

All persons are hereby notified not to trespass on my land in Wright's Valley, by cutting timber, or moving rails on same, or by gathering fruit or berries on same. The law will be rigidly enforced against all persons that disregard this notice. 6-22-99. 3m. M. S. HARMAN.

VIRGINIA: In the clerk's office of the circuit court for Tazewell county, July 19th, 1899.

Thomas Price, complainant, vs. J. H. Spratt, defendant. The object of this suit is to obtain a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* by the said Thomas Price from the said Martha E. Price, and it appearing from affidavit on file in said office that the said Martha E. Price is a non-resident of the State of Virginia it is ordered that she appear here within fifteen days after due publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect her interest in this suit, and that copies hereof be posted as prescribed by law. A copy: Teste: H. BANE HARMAN, Clerk. W. B. SPRATT, P. q.

VIRGINIA: In the clerk's office of the circuit court for Tazewell county, July 24th, 1899.

J. W. Chapman, receiver of the circuit court of Tazewell county in the chancery cause of M. E. Crockett who sues &c vs. The West Graham Land and Improvement Company et al., Complainant, vs. J. H. Spratt, Defendant. (Amended Bill.) R. A. McCormas, I. H. Bailey and M. E. Bailey, Defendants. The object of the filing of this amended bill is to subject by sale, lot No. 8, section 33 on the plan of the West Graham Land and Improvement Company, situated in Graham, in Tazewell county, Va., to the payment of a decree in favor of the complainant against the defendant R. A. McCormas.

And it appearing from affidavit on file in said office that I. H. Bailey and M. E. Bailey are non-residents of the state of Virginia, it is ordered that they appear here within fifteen days after due publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect their interest in this suit, and that copies hereof be posted as required by law.

A copy: Teste: H. BANE HARMAN, Clerk. CHAPMAN & GILLESPIE, P. q.

VIRGINIA: In the clerk's office of the circuit court of Tazewell county, June 24th, 1899.

Mrs. L. E. Hodge, complainant, vs. J. H. Spratt, defendant. The object of this suit is to obtain a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, by the said Mrs. L. E. Hodge from the said A. J. Hodge. And it appearing from affidavit on file in said office that the said A. J. Hodge is a non-resident of the State of Virginia, it is ordered that she appear here within fifteen days after due publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect her interest in this suit, and that copies of this order be published and posted as prescribed by law.

A copy: Teste: H. BANE HARMAN, Clerk. W. B. SPRATT, P. q.

VIRGINIA: In the clerk's office of the circuit court for Tazewell county, June 26th, 1899.

F. W. Hopkins, complainant, vs. J. H. Spratt, defendant. The object of this suit is to obtain a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* by the said F. W. Hopkins from Jane Hopkins, and it appearing from affidavit on file in said office that Jane Hopkins is a non-resident of the state of Virginia, it is ordered that she appear here within fifteen days after due publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect her interest in this suit, and that copies hereof be posted as prescribed by law.

A copy: Teste: H. BANE HARMAN, Clerk. J. N. HARMAN, P. q.

VIRGINIA: In the clerk's office of the circuit court for Tazewell county, July 27, 1899.

M. B. Spotts, Complainant, vs. J. H. Spratt, Defendant. The object of this suit is to have dower assigned to the said M. B. Spotts in a tract of about 56 acres of land near Pocahontas, Tazewell County, Va., on which Benjamin Read resides, and to which the other defendants claim title, and it appearing from affidavit on file in said office that E. W. Clark and Joseph I. Doran, trustees, are non-residents of the state of Virginia, it is ordered that they appear here within fifteen days after due publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect their interest in this suit, and that copies hereof be posted as prescribed by law.

A copy: Teste: H. BANE HARMAN, Clerk. HICKS & WILLIAMS, P. q.

WE ALL HAVE THEM.

Scientists Say Everybody Has Blind and Dead Spots.

Small Places on the Skin That are Insensible to Pain and Imperceptible Defects in Each Eye.

Everybody has a blind spot in each eye. Everybody has hundreds of blank or nerveless spots on the skin in which there is no sensation, or in which, if sensation does exist, it is so slight as to be communicated little to the faculties inspired by the sense of touch.

The truth of blind and dead spots has been learned through experiments made at several of the colleges. Last spring, following the lead of Cornell university, and those who have delved deepest into the matter ever that when one concentrates his gaze on anything, which comes within common visual limits, he fails to see completely all at once. This is because there is a point directly opposite his particular blind spot which is invisible to him. This is so of the best eyes in the world. Even horses, cows, dogs, cats and many other lower animals are in a similar fix.

Concerning these blank spaces on the skin, the learned men assert that one could be touched with a hot iron on any one of them, selected indiscriminately, without a sensation of pain. The dead spots are scattered all over the body. In most instances they are small. To locate them and make a sort of a topographical map of a person's dead spots, the experimenters have applied boiling hot water to the subject's anatomical surface. In most places, of course, the scalding water was too painful to be borne, but in other places it could not be felt at all.

It seems almost a revolution in the natural order of things that these blind spots should be caused by the optic nerve itself; that those filaments which give to the eyeball its most vital principle should at this point neutralize it. But this is only one of the many paradoxes encountered by the physiologist. The eye is simply a camera in which the visual object is photographed on the retina—a sensitive plate, so to speak—at the back. The optic nerve enters through the retina, and this entrance causes a rupture in the sensitive plate. Optic nerves are of a "stringy" consistency, but the strings are far from round, and therefore the nerve finds its way into the retina by means of an irregularly shaped hole. This makes the blind spot. Perfect sight is interfered with by the optic nerve to the extent of an irregularly formed spot in the retina, which, when enlarged through the natural and ordinary process of gazing upon a white wall a few feet away, appears, if outlined in black, much like an ink blot about the size of a silver quarter.

Of course, the shape of the blind spot varies in different persons, just as does the size or shape of their heads. In experimenting upon the dead and sensitive spots some of the instruments used are sharp-pointed, heated with boiling water and passed forward and backward over the skin, touching every minute part of it in succession, and reproducing by the aid of an instrument like a pantograph, as the sensations of the subject indicate, a complete diagram of his blank spaces.

One direct result of such experiments has been to prove that we do not possess a varied sense of touch, after all. If any part of the body is touched we do not become aware of the contact by any sense of acute feeling in the affected part, but by the mental picture of the proceeding which we instantly form. Thus the sense of touch, in normal persons, is dominated wholly by the sense of sight. For instance, when you are touched in the dark, how do you know where you are touched? Scientists assert that in a majority of cases it is from the picture instantaneously composed in the mind, and not by the touch at all, which would indicate that we possess a better idea of the appearance of our anatomies than we generally believe, for if we have not an accurate sense of the appearance of our bodies it is a question whether or not we would know precisely where any part of them is touched on occasion. At best the sense of touch is liable to quick dissipation, and unless mental pictures are composed instantly we would not be able to locate the sensation a minute afterward.

The proof of this is learned easily. Blindfold a person, touch his hand with the end of a cord, and he will find the place of contact without looking at it. This it will be found almost impossible to do, and the hand being only a few inches wide, even the difference of half an inch in finding the correct spot would count enormously in favor of the theory.

In the case of a blind man matters are complicated still more. If stricken with blindness he would have a memory picture of the appearance of his body. If born blind he could not have any visual aid, and, therefore, perform the curious operation of building up, bit by bit, like a mosaic, a touch picture. By many means independent of sight the blind man has preconceived ideas of the general shape and appearance of his several anatomical members, and when he is touched this introspective picture immediately looms up in his mind, and he knows that it is his head, arm, hand, leg, foot or other part of his body which is affected.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

His Specialty. "You seem strangely indifferent to-night," said the fair girl as she twirled this large solitaire on her engagement finger.

"Pardon me," replied her plumber lover, "I must admit that I am not much good at cooing, but when it comes to biling I'm strictly in it."—Chicago Evening News.

TIMELY GARDEN NOTES.

Watch a soil orchard. It will begin to fall before you know it. Good drainage, natural or artificial, is essential to success. Trees are impatient of wet feet.

Good tillage increases the available food supply of the soil and also conserves its moisture.

Potash is the chief fertilizer to be applied to fruit trees, particularly after they come into bearing.

Only cultivated crops should be allowed in orchards early in the season. Grain and hay should never be grown. Nitrogen can be obtained, cheapest by means of thorough tillage (to promote nitrification) and nitrogenous green manures.

The remedy for these apple failures is to cut down many of the orchards. For the remainder, the treatment is cultivation, fertilization, spraying—the trinity of orthodox apple growing. Cultivation may be stopped late in the season, and a crop can then be sown upon the land. This crop may serve as a cover or protection to the soil, and as a green manure.—Prof. Bailey.

VIRGINIA: In the clerk's office of the circuit court for Tazewell county, July 13, 1899.

W. C. Taber, Plaintiff, vs. J. P. Noonan, Defendant. Norfolk & Western Railway Company, a corporation, Garnishee. The object of this suit is to recover from the defendant J. P. Noonan the sum of \$1300.00 with interest thereon from the 22nd day of September, 1896 and \$8.41 for cost, subject to a credit of \$712.00 as of May 1st, 1897, due to the plaintiff from said J. P. Noonan upon a judgment of the circuit court of Tazewell county, Va., rendered at the April term 1897 of said court, and it being suggested by the plaintiff that the Norfolk & Western Railway Company, a corporation, is indebted to the defendant J. P. Noonan, it is ordered that the said J. P. Noonan appear before the judge of the circuit court of Tazewell county, Va., on the first day of the August term, 1899, (26th August), and that the Norfolk & Western Railway Company, a corporation be summoned as garnishee, to answer on the same day in the manner prescribed by law how much if any thing it is indebted to the said defendant J. P. Noonan, and it appearing from affidavit on file in said office that the defendant J. P. Noonan is a non-resident of the State of Virginia, it is ordered that he appear here within fifteen days after due publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect his interest in this suit, and that copies hereof be published and posted as prescribed by law.

A copy: Teste: H. BANE HARMAN, Clerk. J. H. STUART, P. q.

Notice.

All persons who have been heretofore notified and warned not to hunt fish, ride, walk, drive stock across or otherwise trespass on my premises, for a law against all such will be rigidly enforced. SAMUEL T. HENNINGER. 6-22-12m

Thrift and Paint.

Wherever you see a thrifty man you see fresh paint; wherever you see a shiftless man you see the need of it. Devote lead and zinc is the paint that stays fresh longest—it is the thrifty man's paint.

NOTICE.

All parties having old prescriptions which they will sell can do so by sending the number of the same to Pocahontas Drug Co., Pocahontas, Va. We have all the old files of Tazewell Drug Co.'s prescriptions.

POCAHONTAS DRUG CO., Pocahontas, Va.

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FRED W. PENDLETON, Tazewell, Va.

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HIGGINBOTHAM & KIRBY, Cedar Bluff, Va., June 23, 1898.

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